

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



APPLICATION NO.	I	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/839,164		04/23/2001	Vladimir Kozlov	1331-338	6786	
23117	7590	12/17/2003		EXAMINER		
		RHYE, PC	CARLSON, KAREN C			
	1100 N GLEBE ROAD 8TH FLOOR				PAPER NUMBER	
	ARLINGTON, VA 22201-4714					
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/839,164	KOZLOV ET AL.					
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit					
•	Karen Cochrane Carlson, Ph.D.	1653					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address							
THE REPLY FILED FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPI Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to ave final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	a timely filed amendment which	ation. A proper reply to a					
PERIOD FOR RE	PLY [check either a) or b)]						
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of to (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Offictimely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 C	divisory Action, or (2) the date set forth ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE date on which the petition under 37 CF of extension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply the later than three months after the mail	g date of the final rejection. HE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP R 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension unt of the fee. The appropriate extension originally set in the final Office action; or					
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on <u>03 December 2003</u> . Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.							
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:							
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);							
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);							
(c) they are not deemed to place the application ir issues for appeal; and/or	better form for appeal by mate	rially reducing or simplifying the					
(d) they present additional claims without canceling	ng a corresponding number of fi	nally rejected claims.					
NOTE:							
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejecti	ion(s):						
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a se	parate, timely filed amendment					
5. ☑ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☑ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> .							
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaraised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ause it is not directed SOLELY to	o issues which were newly					
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims wo							
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:							
Claim(s) allowed:							
Claim(s) objected to:							
Claim(s) rejected: <u>30-32</u> .							
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:							
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) appr	oved or b) disapproved by the	ne Examiner.					
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)							
10. Other:							

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicants continue to argue tht the Examiner has cited no legal authority regarding why claims drawn to a mass amount of a globin of hemoglobin is not a permissible claim limitatio. As stated previously by the Examiner, standard chemicla nad pharmaceutical practice will prevail. Applicants do not refute that pharmaceutical compositions are routinely presented as concentrations. Indeed, in the final action, the Examienr note that the Applicants may be wanting to admiister - 1 mg - 6 g globin chain in a single dose. If that is what Applicants want, then claim it accordingly, being careful not to add new matter. Indeed, deletion of the recitation of the mass altogether would overcome this rejection of the claims under Applicants urge that Tame et al. do not cisclose a solution containing -.1 mg- 6 g globin chain because Tame et al. recite the solutions as concentrations. The burden falls to applicatns to prove that the globin solutions of Tame et al. do not meet their own claimed Applicants argue that Hoffman et al. do not disclose a composition of the recited globin chain mass and that such a solution comprising 0.1mg - 6 g globin chain is impermissible. Without a volune recited in the claims, Hoffman et I. continues to anticipate the claims. The burden falls to applicatns to prove that the globin solutions of Tame et al. do not meet their own claimed mass limitations. At page 3, Applicants urge that both Tame et al. and Hoffman et al. produced the globin chains in E.coli and the purification of the globin chains did not remove endotoxins; thus, the buffer solutions of Tame et al. and of Hoffman et al. are not suitable for sc administration. At page 17 of the specification, such expression in E. coli is a prefered embodiment: --- In an advantageous embodiment, IMPROL is the product of prokaryotic or eukaryotic host expression (e.g., by bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells in culture) of exogenous DNA sequences obtained by genomic or cDNA cloning or by gene synthesis, that is, in an advantageous embodiment INPRO is "recombinant INPROL". The product of expression in typical yeast (e.g., Saccharomyces cerevisiae) or prokaryote (e.g., E. coli) host cells are free of association with any mammalian proteins. The products of expression in vertebrate (e-g-,non-human mnmmalian (e.g., COS or CHO) and avian) cells are free of association with any human proteins. Depending on the host employed, polypeptides of the invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. Polypeptides of the invention optionally also include an initial methionine amino acid residue (at position -1). ---- Therefore, this argument is not persuasive because the specification states that it is desireable to express the globin chains in E. coli.

> KAREN COCHRANE CARLSON, PH.D PRIMARY EXAMINER

Karen Cochrane Carlson Pris